



MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS



VOL. V.—NUMBER 26

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1943

WHOLE NUMBER 1171

The News and The New Eleventh

By
GEORGE E. OUTLAND

BY THE TIME THIS COLUMN reaches you, the bill renewing the appropriation for the continuance of the Dies committee for two more years will have been passed. As a rule, your representative will not discuss matters which have become history, but in view of the fact that the Dies committee has provoked so much discussion and controversy, and because this office has received so much correspondence concerning it, we believe our constituents will be interested to hear the reasons why their representative spoke and voted against the bill.

Any committee which supposed "to investigate subversive activities" gathers to itself strong support. We are ALL against those within our ranks who would attempt to overthrow the American government; we are ALL against any person or organization that would undermine the war effort; we are ALL determined that NOTHING shall have the chance to grow and fester which might eventually do damage to democratic processes. Why, then, vote against this particular committee?

Your representative looked into the matter closely, read the report of the Dies committee and the minority report, studied all the evidence that he could find before making up his mind. The following reasons constitute in his opinion sufficient evidence for his vote:

1. The Dies committee has spent comparatively little time on the activities of our genuine enemies, the Fascists and the Nazis. THE DIES COMMITTEE REPORT GIVES LESS THAN 1/10 OF ITS SPACE TO THESE REAL SABOTEURS.

On January 3, 1943, the Department of Justice indicted 33 individuals for such activities. Previously it had indicted 41 organizations and 42 publications for conspiring against our country. The Dies committee paid no attention to these important dangers. Certainly, if its continuance were justified, it is to such elements within our gates that a Congressional committee of this nature should have turned its efforts.

2. The Dies committee has needlessly and carelessly branded many honorable American citizens as Communists or Reds.

Father McCowan of the National Catholic Welfare Conference wrote Congressman Voorhis that one of the 38 recently so denounced by Dies was an upstanding citizen and in no way subversive. A Congressman from Pennsylvania testified before the House that another of the accused was an honorable business man of Pittsburgh, who, incidentally, had voted for Herbert Hoover in 1928 and 1932. Still a third one of the so-called "Communists" was recently elected chairman of the Shipbuilding Stabilization committee by the votes of the representatives of our Army, Navy and Maritime commission. A fourth of these 38 is now training to be a paratrooper in our armed forces.

These are but a few illustrations of how this committee has used its power unjustly and arbitrarily. Your representative said to the House during the debate that "when a Congressional committee uses its power to denounce publicly individuals of liberal or progressive tendencies simply because such points of view do not coincide with those of the committee members, we are trampling on the Constitution, not upholding it."

3. The Dies committee, largely because of the two preceding reasons, has created great disunity in a nation at war, where unity is of vital importance. Leaders in all walks of American life are demanding that it be discontinued. Your representative was and is of the opinion that any Congressional committee which by its actions sets one group of Americans against another and produces so much controversy and bitterness is necessarily harming the war effort and consequently should be abolished.

4. The Dies committee is not necessary. The work of investigation of subversive activities can be done most efficiently by our very competent Federal Bureau of Investigation. Judgment of people on the government payroll who have been accused of such activities can be made by the special Congressional committee that has been recently appointed for this specific purpose. At a time when every penny counts, a duplication



of functions such as this is needless and wasteful.

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY is too strong and too vital to need a committee to defend it. It is being defended by the lives of millions of men in the service and by the efforts of the other millions of our citizens right here at home who by their labor, their purchasing of war stamps, and their cheerful acceptance of the hardships and sufferings of war are proving their faith in that democratic way of life. America will live, long after a committee which has already occupied unduly the front pages of too many newspapers will have been forgotten.

Your representative realizes full well that some groups and individuals will not approve of his stand on this matter. That must ever be the case while we are permitted to disagree in this country. Such honest disagreement is healthful. Your representative came back here to Washington committed to no group of individuals. He will vote, always, as seems for the best interests of his nation and his district; he will never try to dodge this vital obligation by failing to vote at all; he will attempt to answer to the best of his ability questions as to why he voted as he did. In all honesty and in all sincerity he could not look himself in the face had he voted for the continuance of the Dies committee.

Among our visitors for the past week have been Louis Lancaster, Fred Sigrist, Mrs. Bennett Noble and Captain William Gill, from Santa Barbara. We are always glad to see the folks from home and to hear from them. Let's have more of both!

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED by several of our readers that the title of this column is not appropriate. However, we have not yet heard any suggestions as to what should be substituted. If our constituents have any ideas on this point your representative will be glad indeed to have them. He is somewhat in a quandary and wants to be extricated! Until next week....

ADMIRAL FAVORS LABOR-MANAGER UMPIRES TO CUT PLANT DISPUTES

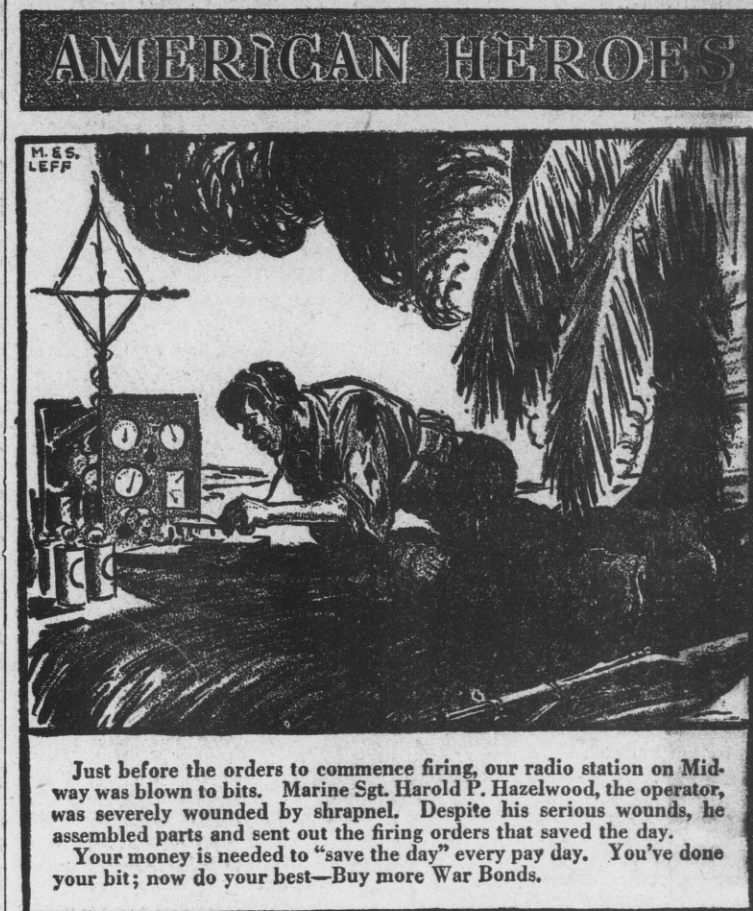
By Rear Ad. C. W. Fisher, U. S. N.
Director of Shore Establishments,
Navy Department

It would be very helpful to the war production program if more representatives of labor and management in this country would utilize impartial umpires for the settlement of labor disputes which are not settled by the parties themselves.

Management and labor can retain full control over their own rights under their labor agreements, with arbitration as a final step. Local labor relations problems may thus be finally and amicably settled by an umpire on the scene who can, by and large, do a quicker and better job than can be done by agencies not on the scene.

Although provisions for the settlement of disputes by making use of impartial umpires already exist in many cases, it would be most helpful if all labor agreements should be amended to provide for such arbitration as the final step in all disputes that may arise. This voluntary procedure would create more friendly relations between labor and management and would give our war-time industry greater stability. The universal extension of such a policy on a voluntary basis by free American labor and management would undoubtedly increase the production of war materials considerably.

Both labor and management will gain by the adoption of such a policy, and the rights of neither will be jeopardized or lost. There is no compulsion, nor any use of economic force, connected with it. It is purely a voluntary method based on the use of intelligence.



Just before the orders to commence firing, our radio station on Midway was blown to bits. Marine Sgt. Harold P. Hazelwood, the operator, was severely wounded by shrapnel. Despite his serious wounds, he assembled parts and sent out the firing orders that saved the day. Your money is needed to "save the day" every day. You've done your bit; now do your best—Buy more War Bonds.

Hitler Stands On Big Keg of Dynamite As Workers Chafe

Hitler has mobilized more than six million foreign workers to slave for him in the Nazi mills, mines and fields. Here is a potentially high explosive force. Particularly because of defeats on the Russian front, the Nazi press has begun to rave against mounting unrest and desertions among the giant foreign Labor army. Das Schwarze Korps, organ of the Storm Troopers, thus complained rather bluntly the other day: "The ether has no frontier, and fortified walls cannot be built against radio waves. Furthermore, millions of foreigners are at present distributed all over Germany. You can subject these foreigners to rigid discipline, but you cannot discipline their thoughts." Likewise, the Nazis are fretting because, they say, these foreigners are "endangering the purity of the German blood" and are getting more arrogant towards the Germans.

Dues-Payers in AFL Six Million, Reports Meany

Washington, D. C. For the first time in history, the dues-paid membership in the American Federation of Labor has topped the 6,000,000 mark. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany announced.

He reported that the total dues-paid AFL membership as of January 31, 1943 was 6,194,382. This is not only the highest figure ever attained by any labor organization in the world. It represents a membership gain during the first month of this year alone of 252,776; a gain of 1,212,467 since December 31, 1941, and a gain of 3,346,277 dues-paid members since 1937, when the organizations that went over to the CIO were dropped from the Federation's rolls.

Court Rules Out Injunction on Juke-Box Battle

Washington, D. C. The U. S. Supreme Court has affirmed the decisions of lower courts to throw out the injunction against President James C. Petrillo of the AFL American Federation of Musicians. Petrillo has been in and out of court for a year or so, in the course of his fight against "canned music on radio programs and against juke boxes."

The injunction had been ruled illegal by a Chicago judge because it concerned itself with a labor dispute, although it invoked the Sherman Anti-Trust Act as a basis for action. As amended by the Clayton Act, the Sherman Act cannot be used against labor unions.

For Victory
IT TAKES BOTH
1. Taxes
2. War Bonds
PLUS MORE WAR BONDS

GREEN SAYS AFL TO FIGHT LONGER WORK WEEK THAN FORTY-EIGHT HRS.

Washington, D. C. President William Green announced that consultation with British labor leaders has strengthened the determination of the American Federation of Labor to resist any attempt to lengthen the work week in this country beyond forty-eight hours.

His statement came at the conclusion of a two-day conference of the joint committee of the AFL and the British Trades Union Congress, during which representatives of both organizations compared notes on experiences in dealing with war production problems.

Sir Walter Citrine, who headed the British delegation, revealed that although the work-week in Great Britain has been reduced to an average of fifty-five hours from a "much higher figure," even this figure cannot be sustained "because our workers have reached the fatigue point."

He explained that the drain of long hours on the energies of the workers is resulting in diminishing production returns per man-hour, thus making further shortening of the work week advisable in the interests of efficiency.

It was also brought out during the conferences that the longer work day in Great Britain—averaging ten hours—is made necessary by conditions which do not exist here. For instance, there can be no outdoor work in shipyards and other establishments at night in Britain because of the blackout. Round-the-clock production, such as is possible in America on a three eight-hour shift basis, is much preferable from the standpoint of production results, as well as the individual worker's health and endurance.

Many vitally important war problems were thoroughly canvassed at the conferences, including manpower, wage policies, taxes, rationing systems and restrictive legislation.

Pappy O'Daniel Has Vile Odor In U. S. Senate

Washington, D. C. The contempt in which the members of the United States Senate hold their colleague from Texas, labor-baiter Lee O'Daniel, was evidenced when only seven of them remained in the Senate Chamber when he launched on a speech denouncing labor safeguards.

Before O'Daniel concluded, his tirade three of the seven left the hall.

The Vital Issues

A good deal has been told about the recent travels of the Prime Minister and the President, but two questions are still unanswered: Did Churchill add a few to his collection of hats while in Turkey? And did Roosevelt get a pound of coffee in Brazil?—THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

To know that we know what we know, and that we do not know what we know—that is true knowledge. —THOREAU.

Monterey CLU Erases Backing Seamen Service

A communication from Harry Lundberg of the Seafarers Union of the Pacific, charging that the United Seamen's Services, supposedly an organization to provide for seamen abroad, has changed its aims and purposes, caused the Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council to withdraw its endorsement of the U. S. S. last week.

Lundberg charged that 90 per cent of funds collected for the U. S. S. is going for "administration" and that the Seafarers did not want its name connected with the U. S. S. in its present state. The Seafarers have withdrawn support of the service.

After discussion, the labor council voted to withdraw its endorsement and its action of only a few weeks ago endorsing the campaign for funds for the United Seamen's Service.

In Union Circles MONTEREY

Attendance slipped at the labor council last week. Delegates should remember that the important council meetings are the FIRST and THIRD Tuesdays of each month. Next meeting next Tuesday night.

Local 1245B of the Electrical Workers Union is planning to affiliate with the Monterey labor council and new delegates already have been named to the council.

No columns from the Bartenders or the Fish Cannery Workers for two weeks—someone might suggest it to the union secretaries!

WHAT THE UNIONS REPORT

Monterey, California. Butchers 506—Report the local is in good shape, although about one third of the membership has been lost; one new member accepted last meeting.

Bartenders 488—Report another member entered the armed services; two new members accepted.

Painters—Report small meeting, routine business.

Fish Cannery Workers—Report sardine season officially closed after production of about 182,000 tons.

MINUTES

Monterey, California. The meeting was called to order February 16, 1943, by President McCutcheon. Other officers present were Vice-President Lee, Secretary Edwards and Sergeant-at-Arms Burke. The roll call showed the presence of seven delegates from six locals.

Credentials were presented for delegates from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local B-1245. As the application for affiliation of their local had not been received, it was voted to seat them temporarily, pending receipt of their local's application for affiliation.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved as read.

A letter from Harry Lundberg of the Seamen's Union reported that the money collected by the United Seamen's Services was 90 per cent used for administration. Because of this and other abuses, he advised against any support for this organization. In view of these disclosures, it was voted that the council withdraw its action of last month endorsing the drive for funds by the United Seamen's Services.

Other communications were presented and ordered filed.

The secretary's bill for \$3 was approved and ordered paid.

The painters reported a small meeting. The butchers reported that they are in good shape, though they have lost one-third of their number. They initiated one new member.

The bartenders reported two new members and that one more of their number has gone into the service of the U. S. The financial report was read and the meeting adjourned.

Wayne Edwards, Secretary.

Lord Beaverbrook Hopes Russians Expand Triumphs All Over Europe

Goebbels' frantic plea for understanding, obviously aimed at pro-fascist forces within the British Conservative Party, was followed by a report from Frederick Kuh, London correspondent of the Chicago Sun, that "Allied governments in London" were giving increasing consideration to the possibility of a Russian victory and supremacy in Europe.

The Polish government in exile, Kuh said, is urging an immediate British-American invasion of the Balkans so that it will reach central Europe in time to stop the advance of the Soviet troops.

On the other hand, Lord Beaverbrook, speaking in the House of Lords, scathingly attacked the British and American governments for the "parsimonious" policy in sending supplies to their Russian ally.

Speaking of the "belief held by many people that the war in Europe may be won by the Russians," Beaverbrook said: "Only a few fools say that such a Russian victory will endanger the British Empire. If the Russians should pull it off every sensible person in the Empire will rejoice. The complete triumph of Russia in Europe would overthrow us I welcome their expanding power. I look upon it as an event that would give us guarantees."

URUGUAY LABOR ELECTION WINS PAY DIVIDENDS

Montevideo, Uruguay. Labor's victories in December's presidential elections continue to pay dividends. Workers in leading meat packing plants received wage increases with the help of the government, and the State Council approved two decrees whose authors are President Jean Almezaga, Minister of Education Giambruno.

The first decree extends paid vacations to several new categories of industrial workers and the second sets up a pension system for half a million farm hands and migratory farm workers.

In an interview with the labor daily, Diario Popular, Dr. Giambruno expressed gratitude to Senor Peluffo, secretary of the Agricultural Division of the Union of Uruguayan Workers, for his help in drafting the labor legislation.

YOUR TYPEWRITER SITUATION: HERE ARE FACTS FOR UNION OFFICIALS

Washington, D. C. Many union officials are concerned about difficulties in renting and buying typewriters. Here are typewriter facts, according to information at the Office of Price Administration:

(1) The Armed Forces are taking all typewriters made since 1935. No typewriter made since that date can be sold or rented to any civilian or agency.

(2) Obsolete models may be sold or rented.

(3) Standard typewriters made before 1929 may be purchased without a certificate from a seller who possesses just that one typewriter. Otherwise they can only be rented, not sold.

(4) Typewriters made before 1935 may be rented until May 1 without a ration certificate. After that date, apply to your local Rationing Board.

(5) Any used portable can be rented without a certificate.

(6) You can buy "Strip" portables—these are portables which lack two of the following features: tilting or folding paper table, self-starter key, or operator touch adjustment.

A Real Challenge!

Senator Popper of Florida has a bill to end filibustering in the Senate. When it comes up, just watch the filibustering in the Senate. When it comes up, just watch the filibustering boys get in their heels. —THE KANSAS CITY STAR

MORE SAVING

A Milwaukee utility has electric meters read every three months instead of monthly to save tires, gasoline, and manpower.

State Federation Declares Kaiser Raid CIO Plot

VANDELEUR OFFICE REVIEWS STORY OF JURISDICTION RAID

San Francisco, California.

(CFLNL)—Because no other issue threatens so dangerously the unity of the home front and our victorious war effort as the disruption of the present stabilized employer-employee relations in the Kaiser shipyards being fomented by the National Labor Relations Board in its unbelievably irresponsible attempt to invalidate the

A. F. L. Metal Trades agreements, the California State Federation of Labor wishes to reveal the whole background to this dispute. This will expose completely and for the first time the shady maneuverings that have been going on to launch one of the most vicious discriminatory attacks against the A. F. of L.

In this exposure, the role of the C. I. O. union involved stands forth in all its naked ugliness as one of unmitigated treachery, not only in the underhanded methods it has employed to serve its purpose, but in its damnable, cold-blooded, deliberate violation of the no-strike, no-jurisdictional dispute, no-raid pledge given by the C. I. O. national president, Phillip Murray, to President Roosevelt. This union's oft-uttered, feverish protestations of patriotism and unctuous mouthings of all-out support of our country in its supreme moment of danger are thus shown up to be the insincere promises of a faction which places its own interests first and its country's second.

But let the facts, the dates, the entire record speak for themselves:

BACKGROUND RELATED

It was in December, 1940, that Mr. Hillman, then co-chairman of the Office of Production Management, called a meeting of representatives of labor and industry where he explained the desire of the Federal Government to work out some stabilization agreement covering wages and hours and working conditions so as to prevent migration of workers from one shipyard to the other and to eliminate all work stoppages. Representing the American Federation of Labor were John Frey and Harvey Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists; the C. I. O. was represented by John Green, National President of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

At this meeting a subcommittee was appointed, including Mr. Frey and Mr. Green, which thereafter held many meetings in an effort to work out some sort of a program. Mr. Frey then suggested that the first conferences should be held on the Pacific Coast, inasmuch as the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council had since 1938 attempted to work out some program which would bring about a uniformity of wages and working conditions in all of the shipyards on the Pacific Coast.

A. F. L. PLANS AHEAD

This move had been initiated in 1938 in an effort to stimulate the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast, and because the American Federation of Labor representatives in that area believed that with war threatening, such a program was absolutely essential. As a matter of fact, a committee had been appointed at a convention in Vancouver of the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council to draft a coastwide agreement, and this was then ready for submission to the conference which was to be held in Long Beach in January of 1941.

The subcommittee of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee thereupon decided that the first conferences were to be held on the Pacific Coast, and that because the American Federation of Labor represented the overwhelming number of the organized workers employed in the shipbuilding and repairing industry on the Pacific Coast, the American Federation of Labor would represent labor at such conferences. These actually commenced on February 3, 1941, at the Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, and a subcommittee representing labor and the employers was elected. The C. I. O. representatives attended the conference as spectators only, and were not permitted to participate in the conferences of the subcommittee which carried on the actual work of negotiation.

WAGE CONFERENCES

At the first meeting of the subcommittee the American Federation of Labor representatives presented the proposed Pacific Coast Master Agreement which had been approved at the Long Beach convention; the employers submitted a counter-proposal. After some ten days of negotiations the conference adjourned, principally because of an inability on the part of the conferees to agree on wages, but resumed its work on March 10, at which time they were under instructions to consider the points with which the Government was particularly concerned; wages, shift premiums, overtime, no strike or lockout clause, provisions against

limitation of production, duration of agreement, apprentice training program.

The above matters, as well as others ordinarily considered and discussed in negotiating a collective bargaining agreement, were taken up by the conferees. The Government was officially represented, as at the earlier meetings, by five departments—the Maritime Commission, the O. P. M., the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, Department of Labor and the Navy Department—whose representatives did everything possible to bring about an agreement between the employers and the American Federation of Labor. Although taking no official part in the negotiations, they were in the real sense full participants, because it was the Government who was finally to determine the wages which these workers were to receive.

MASTER PACT APRIL 3

On April 3 an agreement was reached on all essential points, the Government representatives gave their approval, and what is now the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Master Contract was ready for submission to the various locals affiliated with the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council. Fearing that the unions might not approve this agreement, President Roosevelt issued a special press release on April 19, 1941, urging their approval and calling the agreement a definite step forward in bringing about industrial peace in the shipyards of the Pacific Coast. After being approved by over 90% of the unions on the Pacific Coast, a further conference was held in Portland on April 21, 1941, at which the agreement was finally signed.

In the light of what followed, culminating in the nearly incredible situation that has been brought about, it is important to point out that prior to the time the Pacific Coast Master Agreement was signed, Mr. Daniel C. Ring consulted Mr. Millis, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, and Mr. Leiserson, to determine if the shipbuilding stabilization program so undertaken was in violation of the National Labor Relations Act. The two members of the board at that time gave their informal approval to the actions taken.

At the time the agreement was signed, April 21, 1941, our country was less than 8 months away from war. The immediate future was far from bright. Our allies had already suffered severe losses; worse was in the offing. The staggering task of arming the country, of assisting our allies, in order to turn the tide toward victory as swiftly and powerfully as possible, was realized in its fullest implications by labor. Everywhere the unions and their members had shouldered the responsibility of doing their share and more in this tremendous task.

THE C. I. O. COMES IN

What did the C. I. O. Shipbuilding Workers do on the Pacific Coast?

Testimony recently given by various witnesses at the Portland NLRB hearings, including that of John Green, International President of the C. I. O. Shipbuilding Workers, has brought out the fact that prior to April 21, 1941, no local affiliated with that International existed in Portland. Nevertheless, three weeks later, immediately after the coastwide agreement was signed by the Oregon Shipbuilding Company and the A. F. of L. Portland and vicinity Metal Trades Council on May 12, 1941, the C. I. O. representatives attempted to intercede. No action was taken on this for months, and we have reason to believe that the NLRB at first refused to take action.

ILLEGALITY CHARGED

Evidence has disclosed that the charter issued by the Shipbuilding Workers International during the three weeks' interval was issued contrary to the provisions of its own constitution, which provides that a charter may be granted only upon application made by fifty persons actually working in the shipbuilding industry. The evidence proved that not one of the fifty so-called charter members of the C. I. O. Shipbuilding Workers Union No. 41 at Portland was engaged in the shipbuilding industry; on the contrary, it showed that the members were either business agents of C. I. O. locals, woodworkers, longshoremen or unemployed persons who signed applications for the charter.

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Office at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, California
Entered as Second Class Matter February 20, at the Post Office at
Salinas, California, Under the Act of March 3, 1879
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
Official Organ of the Central Labor Union of Monterey County, Salinas, California.
Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council, Monterey, California.
Monterey County Building Trades Council, Monterey, California.

OLYMPIC PRESS, INC., Publishers

JOSEPH BREDSTEEN, Managing Editor

PRESS COMMITTEE AT SALINAS
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One year \$2.00
Six months 1.25
Single Copies .05
Special rates to members of organized labor subscribing
in a body through their Unions

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

Address all Communications to the LABOR NEWS,
Post Office Box 1410, Salinas, California.

The editorial policy of this paper is not reflected in any way by the
advertisements or signed communications printed herein.

HOW ABOUT FOOD SHORTAGE?

With all the excited explanations in which officialdom is indulging about grave dangers confronting us because of threatened food shortages we are moved to ask some blunt questions.

What is all this nervousness about anyway or is it just a plain smokescreen to hide the incompetence and lack of vision of pretty much the same kind of officials, who were decreeing only a few years back, that millions of hogs should be burned and that carefully selected land owners should be paid a bonus for permitting their soil to lie idle?

Is the feeding of an army of fifteen million any more of a problem than it was to feed the same number of unemployed?

After all is said and done is it not a fact that if all these armed forces were here at home right now and spending their time either in loafing or displacing workers now employed on jobs that they would eat just about the same amount as they eat in the army at present. If this is true what real foundation is there for getting so het up about alleged food shortages which on the face of the facts seem to have little or no excuse for existence?

Let us grant that other nations also want our food and that not a little of that which is shipped is sunk by enemy submarines. But we always did have an enormous surplus, tons upon tons of which were allowed to lie and rot, or be dumped in the bay to bolster up prices. Yes, every year we threw away enough food to feed half of Europe.

In view of these well known facts all this noise about food shortages both looks and sounds rather fishy.

Might it be that there is some other motive than really winning the war that is the actual motive behind all this?

Might there be a bunch of none too clean profiteers who are hiding in the background? Might they even now be bulging with aspirations to secure plenty of food to gamble with a little later on?

Note the unceasing din and clamor for higher prices to induce the farmers to really outdo themselves in producing food. No group, with whom tom-toms is a religion, ever staged a more continuous circus, than the so-called farm bloc is staging back in Washington these days in behalf of jumping the food prices.

But when we get right down to brass tacks just when did the poor farmers ever profit on food prices? Are those making the noise really farmers?

When did the farmers ever reap more than a scant share of any wave of increased prices? It was always the profiteers, slipping in between the farmers and the consumers, who got the lion's share of every wave of high prices.

Somehow we cannot help feeling that practically all this noise originates with these slickers, who are out in force during every war to give us all a merciless trimming. Have they got some scheme cooked up to crash through existing price ceilings and thus get theirs, as usual anyway?

RICKENBACHER DISCREDITS HIMSELF

There is Eddie Rickenbacher, who made a name for himself during World War No. 1, by the record he then made in bagging enemy pilots and planes. He also had a recent adventure in the Pacific, where he and six other airmen escaped death by the skin of their teeth.

Now this same Eddie has taken to the lecture platform and the radio, where all the labor haters and open shop professors are welcoming him for his attacks on labor unions and his unfettered praise of scabs. He is also helping to peddle some of their stock misinformation. It is the same old bunk about scabs being required to pay dues to unions that have made working conditions as good as they are. But why does Eddie stop there? Why not go a step farther and advocate that such patriotic scabs should also be relieved from the burdensome duty of paying taxes to any government?

Poor Eddie, we are truly sorry for you, because you are certainly making a first-class fool of yourself by the nonsense you are uttering about our unions.

Somehow it seems that air aces have a failing for making fools of themselves when they take to the lecture platforms. You are not the first one to do this. Charles Lindbergh made the same mistake when he undertook to tell us that the Russians would not have a look-in with the Germans, when those two got to fighting. Lindbergh was also telling the American public that we were war-proof against the axis powers and ought to enter a negotiated peace with them.

However, when war did come, Lindbergh did have sense enough to shut up and go to work. He is now doing his bit to help win the war he so mistakenly had thought never would come to us.

You would do well, Eddie, to follow Lindbergh's example. You certainly do make an ass of yourself every time you open your mouth in defense of the practice of scabbing in American industry.

GIGGLES AND GROANS

SHE WAS EXPENDABLE

A maiden lady lived in a small house in the country with one servant. One morning the bell rang. The maid admitted the visitor, an evasive officer, arranging for homes for children evacuated from London. Then she rushed upstairs. "Please, mum," she blurted out breathlessly, "you've got to have two babies, and the man's downstairs!"

MIRACLES

St. Peter and St. Thomas Aquinas were having a golf game one heavenly day. St. Peter's first drive was right up to the cup for a hole in one. St. Thomas, brandishing his celestial club, stepped up to the tee and drove a hole in one, also.

"All right," said Peter, "now let's cut out the miracles and get down to work."

SOUND AND FURY

Private Gerdy went over to see a girl the other night. They turned on the radio and started to dance when her father came in. Without saying a word, he grabbed Gerdy and threw him down the stairs. The next day Gerdy called the girl and asked her what the big idea was. "Oh," said she, "Father is deaf and he couldn't hear the radio."

SHANGRI LA

Several months ago, a traveling salesman had to stop for gas on an isolated backwoods station in the mountains.

"What do you think of this war?" he asked the attendant, trying to start a conversation.

"What war?" was the answer.

"Well, what do you think of MacArthur?" the man further queried.

"MacArthur? Who's he?" came the reply.

"That's enough," said the salesman excitedly, "just sell me ten more gallons of gas and five new tires."

CHANGED THE BREED

A little old man, steadfast on his feet, was standing in a street-car, so crowded that he hadn't even a strap-hold. Several times the lurching of the car threw him into the lap of a broad-gauged woman. Every time he landed she got angrier. The fifth time she shoved him off, kicked him with both feet and shouted:

"Get off me, you old fool. Who do you think you are?"

The little man picked himself up and said:

"Begorra, all me long life I tho't I was an Irishman, but I guess now I'm just a Lap-Lander."

NO CAMOUFLAGE WANTED

Three soldiers on leave were strolling through a beautiful forest. They suddenly came upon an artist at his easel. In front of him was a beautiful nude girl model, an umbrella held in front of her. The soldiers gazed awhile, and then one said: "I wish it was Hedy Lamarr." The second said: "I wish it was Dorothy Lamour." The third said: "I wish it was raining."

JOKE WAS ON HIM

A Philadelphia man met a friend who said to him hilariously:

"I say, old man, I passed your house last night, and saw you and your wife through your bedroom window kissing and hugging like a couple of love-crazy fools. For heaven's sake, if you want to pull off a romantic stunt like that, why don't you pull down the shades?"

The other man laughed uproariously:

"Ha! Ha! Ha! The joke's on you! I just got in a couple of minutes ago from a two-day trip to New York!"

SOMETIMES

Englishman: "I say, what are they doing?"

American: "Dancing."

Englishman: "They get married later, don't they?"

SLIGHT MIXUP

Johnny played truant from school one day and the following morning was worried how to square himself with the teacher. He decided to write a note of excuse signing his mother's name and achieved the following:

"Dear Teacher: Please excuse Johnny for being absent yesterday. I tore my pants. Yours truly, Mrs. Jones."

SANTA GOES HAYWIRE

The minister calling on one of the congregation was met at the door by little Johnny.

Minister: "Sonny, is your father home?"

Johnny: "Nope. Pop hasn't been home since Christmas when Mom caught Santa Claus kissing the maid."

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE

Wife: "Why do you always go into the garden when I sing? Don't you like to hear me?"

Husband: "It isn't that. I just want the neighbors to see I am not beating you."

SIMPLE ARITHMETIC

Mother was helping John with his arithmetic, and to impress it on his mind she said, "Now, John, take the Binks family next door. There's Mr. Binks and Mrs. Binks and the baby. How many is that?"

"Oh, that's easy. Two and one to carry."



WIDE IS THE GATE, By Upton Sinclair. Price \$3.00. Published by Vanguard Press, New York. Order from the Author, Monrovia, California.

The man who aimed at the nation's heart and, instead, hit it in the stomach when he wrote "The Jungle"; the man who took time out from his ivory tower to electrify a nation with his California Epic campaign, has issued another "best-seller." "Wide Is The Gate" is the fourth in the series of fiction-histories of Upton Sinclair and in it he sustains the power and mastery of story-telling that mark its predecessors—"World's End," "Between Two Worlds" and "Dragon's Teeth."

Through all these massive novels, Sinclair uses the central character of Lanny Budd as a peg on which to hang fact and fancy, and a marvelous job he does of it. It was Sinclair who, in this series, perfected the fascinating method of mingling real and fictional people in a resume of the world-shaking events of the last quarter century. The author's encyclopedic knowledge is staggering. He has a grasp of history that would put to shame a Columbia professor. He is equally at home in the German, French and Spanish languages. One would think, judging by his descriptions of European places and people, he

had spent the last 20 years doing nothing but travel there. Yet I know that he has hardly been out of Pasadena. Many refugee writers, personally familiar with the German, French, English, Italian and Spanish scenes for most of their lives, marvel at Sinclair's uncanny facility for verisimilitude.

There is no let-down in "Wide Is The Gate." Carrying on the story of the background for World War 2, Sinclair takes Lanny Budd through the bitter struggles of the Spanish revolution. Some picayunish critics carp at Sinclair for making a sort of "matinee idol" hero out of Lanny in the midst of all these globe-shaking happenings, but, so far as I can remember, there is nothing illogical in the character and it could all have happened.

The story is long and can be read only after many sittings. But it is gripping. It stands on its own legs as a narrative, and yet it is vastly more than a story. Like the others in this quartet, it constitutes the most readable recapitulation of recent world history available. If every adult in the United States should carefully read these four Sinclair novels, the chances of getting a durable peace after the current fratricide is over would be greatly enhanced.

—AL SESSIONS

TESTED RECIPES — for — UNION HOME MAKERS

(Union housewives—and men who pride themselves in cooking—are asked to send favorite tested recipes to RECIPE EDITOR, 5823 Occidental St., Oakland. Be sure to give name, address and union.)

Meat 'Alternates'

The important nutrients in meat are protein, iron, thiamin, riboflavin and niacin. We can find these same foods nutrients in these alternates—cheese, eggs, dry beans, soybeans, peanuts, fish, poultry and rabbit.

Following are two recipes for "meat alternate" dishes:—
BEAN SAUSAGES:
Mash 3 cups of cooked beans and mix well with ½ cup bread crumbs, 2 beaten eggs, 1 teaspoon sage, and salt and pepper to taste. Shape into

sausages, dip in raw egg (beaten), moisten with milk; roll in bread crumbs and brown in a little melted fat.

NUT AND POTATO CAKES:

Nut and potato cakes are easy to make and tasty. Use left-over potatoes, sweet or white. Mash and season, and add one cup of chopped walnuts, almonds or pecans. Brown the cakes on both sides in a little fat.

Further information on meat alternates may be secured from your Home Demonstration Agent.

POEM OF THE WEEK

Soldiers of Production

Inch by inch they raised the banner,
Token of their Country's praise;
And each heart was beating faster
While they stood with upturned gaze.

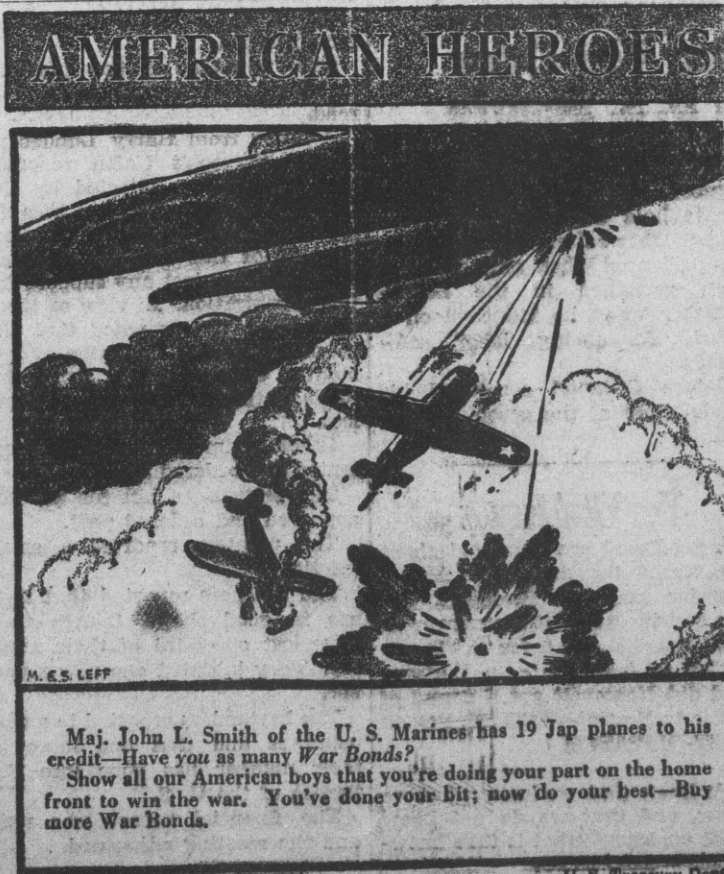
Silent, grim determination
Shown on every loyal face
As they proudly watched their banner
Till it reached its honored place.

"E" the symbol, "Badge of Honor,"
None could miss the import shown,
They had taken up the challenge
And the trust would be their own.

Soldiers, all, behind the limelight,
Each one striving with his might,
Backing up their gallant brothers
With the weapons in their fight.

Would there be a single shirker?
No, not one who stood that day
Gazing upward to their banner
And to God, who showed the way.

—ALBERTA E. MACKEY



Maj. John L. Smith of the U. S. Marines has 19 Jap planes to his credit—Have you as many War Bonds?
Show all our American boys that you're doing your part on the home front to win the war. You've done your bit; now do your best—Buy more War Bonds.

L. S. Ziegler, Corp.

Union Label Jingles

When your wifie sweeps the room,
Have her use a union broom.

Do, or don't you, care a rap
For the label on your cap?

"Shoot if you must my old gray head,
But fire with a union gun," she said.

We're TELLING you—not just hinting:
Get the label on your printing!

Shoes feel better if you're able
To get a pair with the union label!

Stepping out? Then primp your hair
In a beauty shop that's fair.

Paul Revere on his famous ride
Said: Look for the Union Card outside!"

Bathroom faucet's on the hummer?
Just telephone a union plumber!

On "101" or "99"
Look for the joints with the union sign!

It's glamour that you seek,
Wear union hose—watch 'em peek!

Confucius say: "Buy Union Label,
It puts more food upon the table."

If that car to start is hard,
Call a garage with the union card.

Fibber McGee told Marge and Myrt:
"I always wear a label shirt."

Ladies, cover up your shins
With label stockings on your pins.

A loyal gal is Vivian Vance,
She gets the label on her pants!

Every housewife, neat and tidy
Has union bug on baby's ditty.

Next time a restaurant you walk in,
See if the gal wears a union pin.

Taking your sweetie out to pet?
Give her a union cigarette!

It's just as easy when you buy
To get that label on your tie.

A little tip for Marge and Mary:
To get your milk from a union dairy.

Hang your head with shame and guilt
If your house with scabs is built.

Be a man, and not a "jerk".
Ask for the card of the Union Clerk!

—AL SESSIONS

Why Are Corporations Yelling About Labor? Their Own Profit in 1942 Twice '39 Take!

Washington, D. C. Corporate profits in 1942, even after taxes, were approximately twice what they were in 1939, according to a statement in the third quarterly report of the Office of Price Administration to Congress. In fact, the report states: "The extremely favorable profit position, far above normal peace-time levels provides an ample cushion to absorb various pressures tending to increase costs."

Here are some of the key points of the report's discussion on war profits.

(1) "So great was the increase of profits before taxes that despite the increase of tax rates, profits after income and excess profits totaled 7.9 billion in 1942, 97% per cent above the 4.03 billion total of 1939. For 1942, profits after taxes will remain at approximately the 1941 level."

(2) "The increase has not been concentrated but has been extended throughout the entire economy. In mining and manufacturing, profits have increased most markedly by over 300 per cent above the levels of 1939—but both in trade and in services increases of 200 per cent have occurred."

(3) "Profits in the field of distribution are higher than ever before in our history. . . . It may be said flatly that business, small as well as large, is in better position today than at any previous time."

(4) "On the basis of available reports it is clear that profits per unit of sales will be substantially higher in 1942 than they were in 1941."

Freedom of Speech

Demagogues and agitators are very unpleasant, and leagues of registers may be very unpleasant, but they are incidents to a free and constitutional country, and you must put up with these inconveniences or do without many important advantages.—DISRAELI.

Knowledge is the only instrument of production that is not subject to diminishing returns.—J. M. CLARK.

Pay-As-You-Go Tax Plan Said Best Way to Collect Levy

Washington, D. C. Pay-as-you-go, is the only practical way for most people on wages and salaries to be sure to be able to meet taxes, reports the People's Lobby.

Congress should at once enact legislation, requiring all persons with incomes less than \$2,500 in 1942, subject to the income tax, to report to their employers the amount of their income tax upon their 1942 income, and authorizing employers to deduct from their wages or salaries one-ninth of such tax—each month this year, beginning in April, giving of course receipt therefor, and to send it currently to the Collector of Internal Revenue. Starting in 1944, one-twelfth should be deducted.

Income from property including entrepreneurial withdrawals, can be more easily traced, and farmers subject to the income tax should be given the alternative of full, quarterly, or monthly payments. With proper tax-rates, and low exemptions, no flat tax such as the Victory tax, and no sales tax would be necessary, under this plan.

Since many people have larger incomes this year than in 1942, but can't buy much, reliance upon a sales tax is hazardous.

Heavy taxes are essential to prevent ruinous inflation.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

Labor Efficiency Boosts Airplane Production for L. A. Factories

Los Angeles, California Zooming production to fulfill the aircraft industry's promise to provide the United Nations with overwhelming air striking power is reported by Southern California aircraft companies.

The Aircraft War Production Council, representing eight major aircraft producers, reported that during the first 13 months of war, deliveries increased 240 per cent by weight, 147 by cash value, and that daily deliveries of planes now average more than \$5,500,000.

The eight companies contributing to those figures are Consolidated, Douglas, Lockheed, North American, Northrup, Ryan, Vega and Vultee.

A most interesting feature of the report is that it proved labor's contention that the key to increased output lies not in lengthened man hours, but in greater efficiency and improved organization of production.

In achieving their production increases, the eight companies increased total manhours worked by only 99 per cent. The aircraft council estimated that pounds of airplane produced for every manhour worked have been increased by 86 per cent.

Labor: one of the processes by which A acquires property for B.—AMBROSE BIERCE.

MONTEREY

MIDWAY DRUG STORE

F. J. NICHOLAS

DRUGS—LIQUORS

Labor Temple, 601 Lighthouse Ave. Phone 6325 New Monterey.

MONTEREY UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24 (Watsonville Branch)—Meets first Saturday of each month at 3 p.m. Pres., Jasper Svien, 202-C Third St., Rec. Sec., Martin Niebling, 28 East Ford St.; Bus. Rep., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

BARBERS LOCAL 896—President Paul Mercurio; Secretary-Treas., A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Monterey. Meetings held first Wednesday of each month at Bartenders' Hall, 301 Alvarado Ave.

BARTENDERS AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES 483—Meets first and third Mondays, 2:30 p.m. above The Keg, 301 Alvarado St. Pres., Arden Smith; Sec., Pearl Bennett; Bus. Agent, E. D. McCutcheon, 301 Alvarado Ave., Phone 6734.

BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION NO. 16—Meets Carpenters' Hall second and fourth Friday, 8:00 P. M. President, F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin.-Sec., M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6745; Rec.-Sec., Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Phone 3715.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets every Thursday, 8:00 P. M., Carpenters' Hall. W. J. Dickerson, Pres.; H. E. Ferguson, Fin. Sec., Dale Ward, Bus. Rep. Office: 701 Hawthorne St. Phone 6744, Res. Phone 5230.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Pres., Phil Mosley; Rec. Sec., Ben Updyke; Bus. Agt., Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Columbia 2132.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meets first and third Monday 8:00 p.m. at Carpenters' Hall, Monterey. Rec. Sec., W. J. Allen, 501 Forrest, Pacific Grove, phone 3283; Bus. Agent-Fin. Sec., D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson Ave., office phone 6744, Res. 5230.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meet in Carpenters Hall, Monterey, second Monday, 7:30 P. M. President, E. E. Smith; Financial Sec., R. H. Van DeBogart, 310 5th St., Pacific Grove, Phone 4800.

FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced, Pres., F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres., Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec., Sibyl Schneller; Sec.-Treas., Roy Hossack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

APL FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC, MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets on call, Pres., Louis Martin; Sec., Morgan King; Bus. Agent, Ivan Sinner, Office, 648 Ocean View Ave.

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS 690—Meet in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first and third Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. Pres., Robert Dalton, 670 Cypress St.; Fin. Sec., H. E. Ferguson, P. O. Box 425, Monterey; Rec. Sec., Stanley Wilkins, Pacific Grove; Ross Reese, Bus. Agt.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 13 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Payton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Friday, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4320; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1508 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 674.

MONTEREY PENINSULA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—Meets at Labor Temple, 315 Alvarado, first and third Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon; Vice-Pres., Warren Lee; Treas., A. H. Thompson; Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622.

MONTEREY COUNTY FEDERATED TEACHERS NO. 457—Meet in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 P. M. Fin.-Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7622.

MUSICIANS Local NO. 616 Meets second Monday at 8:00 p.m., Bartenders Hall; Pres., Virgil McAllister; Sec.-Treas., Harry Judson.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, Division 192—President, Harry M. Fox Jr.; Secretary, Herman R. Bach.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS 272—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Bartenders' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Elmer Brewer; Rec.-Sec., Irving Ask, Phone 8243; Fin. Sec., J. C

No Fooling!

L. H. R. of The New York Times nods to Walter Scott and composes the following:
O Russia! In our hours of peace
So ominously bolshewike;
In such a fearsome time as now,
What a magnificent friend art thou!

I know nothing except the fact of my ignorance. —SOCRATES.

A Dead One!

He is dead who sees nothing to change,
No wrong to make right;
Who travels no new way, or strange
In search of the light.
Who never sets out for a goal
That he sees from afar,
But contents his indifferent soul
With Things As They Are!

'Absenteeism' Not Always the Fault of Worker, Surveys Reveal

Washington, D. C. Anti-Labor employers who begrudge workers an honest dollar are spreading propaganda that war industries are plagued with absenteeism because "wages are too high." The bosses' argument is that working men and women earn so much they take time off to "go on spree."

That claim was riddled by the Department of Labor in a special study. It showed that good wages are a negligible factor in absences from the job.

To show how ridiculous is the employers' contention, the department pointed out that, "if followed to its logical end, it would mean the best way to keep workers on the job would be to make the rate of pay so low that absences would result in financial hardship or starvation."

Actually, absences arise from a variety of causes, with sickness heading the list, the department said. Furthermore, illnesses are tied up closely with working conditions.

"Reasonable hours of work and periodic days of rest contribute to a reduction of absences from sickness," the department's report declared.

In congested war centers miserable housing facilities and poor transportation account for a large portion of absences, the department said.

When workers must live in hotels or tents, and then spent two or three hours a day traveling to their jobs, that leads to "added strain" and gives employees no time for personal affairs, forcing them to stay away occasionally to catch up, the report explained.

Because medical facilities and shopping services are geared to daytime operation, workers who have to see their doctors or undertake necessary shopping must do so during working hours.

Solution for this problem, the department said, includes decent working conditions, housing and transportation; safety programs to prevent accidents, and community action to provide shopping and medical services at all times.

Also, campaigns against absenteeism are helpful, but these, to be successful, must be launched jointly by employers and union, the department declared. By far the most effective method, it said, is through formation of a labor-management committee in each war plant.

CITIZENSHIP FOR FILIPINOS, FOOD FOR PUERTO RICO ASKED BY SEAMEN

San Francisco, California Full citizenship for the Filipinos and food for the people of Puerto Rico are urged upon the U. S. government by the San Francisco branch meeting of the National Maritime Union.

The seamen know from first hand experience what the problems of both these nationalities are. They say:

"The Filipino people in this war have demonstrated their loyalty and devotion to the cause of the United Nations in general and of the United States in particular. There are thousands of Filipino merchant marines who are daily risking their lives in submarine and raider-infested waters."

The plight of the Puerto Ricans was described as so bad that many are eating only two pounds of rice a week, and naturally cannot do war work on such meager provender. The NMU charges that Fascist elements are deliberately trying to make a "hunger massacre" to prevent the Puerto Ricans from making an all-out war effort, to starve the liberation movement in that country and to disrupt the Latin-American good neighbor policy.

"The excuse given is that we cannot send food to Puerto Rico because of the danger and lack of available shipping," the NMU noted. But it answered:

"There are a sufficient number of ships in American ports waiting to be loaded for a longer time than would take to make the trip to Puerto Rico and back."

The Time to Boast

When it shall be said in any country in the world, "My poor are happy; neither ignorance nor distress is to be found among them; my jails are empty of prisoners, my streets of beggars; the aged are not in want, the taxes are not oppressive; the rational world is my friend because I am a friend also of its happiness" — when things can be said, then may that country boast of its constitution and its government. — THOMAS PAINE.

We cannot sit huddled within our own borders and avow ourselves merely an assembly of well-to-do hucksters who care nothing for what happens beyond. — THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

AFL-CIO SEAMAN'S UNIONS DROP QUARRELS TO DRAFT JOINT ATTACKS ON PEGLER

San Francisco, California All seafaring unions forgot their differences long enough to join in branding Westbrook Pegler, Scripps-Howard columnist, a purveyor of falsehoods designed to aid Hitler.

Union leaders who have been at loggerheads for years jointly signed an open letter to Pegler, with copies for Roy Howard, Pegler's boss, and Editor Frank Clarke of The San Francisco News.

They charged that Pegler's column "Work at Sea," published in the San Francisco News (January 29) and in many papers from coast to coast, was intended to stir up disunity between Navy gun crews on ships and civilian seamen who equally risk their lives to deliver war cargoes.

"It is impossible for us to believe that the false and misleading statements contained in your columns were merely the result of careless reporting," the maritime union leaders wrote.

"There is a quality and pattern in that particular column which should be highly pleasing to Dr. Goebbels and the men in his camp. In fact, it has all the earmarks of having been conceived at such a source."

DELIBERATE DISTORTION

"Who but an enemy propagandist would purposely distort facts — suggesting 'friction between the enlisted Navy gun crews and the civilians merchant sailors' — because the civilians get fabulous pay for sailors, including overtime and bonuses, whereas the Navy men draw only the modest pay for their rates without extras?"

The unionists pointed out what Pegler could very easily have ascertained for himself, the pay for a Navy gun crew member, of whom 90 per cent are rated "Seaman First Class," and the pay for an "A. B.," the higher rating of merchant sailors, is approximately equal.

The civilian seamen's base pay is \$100 a month and the Navy man's base pay is \$60 a month. But the Navy man gets so many more extras, allotments for dependents and for clothing, bonus of 22 per cent for sea duty which is paid even when the ship lies in port, all medical care free, cuts in income tax and many other expenses, that the resulting pay is about equal.

Because the National Maritime Union has patriotically urged that seamen be trained to operate the

anti-aircraft and anti-submarine guns which merchant ships now carry, and thus free Navy sailors for other important duty, Pegler raved in his January 29 column: **PEGLER'S "REVOLUTION"**

"If Curran's (President Joseph Curran of the NMU) union were allowed to man the guns with trained non-service crews, the government of the United States would take a risk that the guns would one day be turned against this country by men bitterly opposed to the American form of government."

Pegler, who hates the AFL as much as he hates the CIO, in this same article accused an AFL union of calling a "young Naval officer an SOB, in just these initials."

Pegler pretended a fear that "in the day of armed revolution within this country, an armed fleet of doubtful allegiance" would have "access to ammunition . . . to use against the people of the United States" with the few naval officers aboard thrown into the sea.

FIGURES SHOW SEAMAN PATRIOTISM

The maritime union officials answered this propaganda by quoting Rear Admiral Emory S. Land's figures on merchant seamen killed in this war—3.8 per cent as compared with 1 per cent for the Army and Navy.

"Three thousand two hundred merchant seamen dead, Mr. Pegler," said the union spokesmen. "Three thousand two hundred merchant sailors, oilers, wipers, water-tenders, cooks, messmen, stewards, cadets, mates, engineers, and masters took time off from plotting armed revolution in this country," from "calling the patriotic officers a SOB," from "throwing American commissioned officers in the sea, to capture the ship and do with it as the union directed."

"Shades of Joseph Conrad! Yes, Herr Pegler, they took time off to die!"

The unions demanded that their answer to Pegler get the same space as his column did.

Signing the letter were: **Captain C. F. May**, president of the AFL National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local 90.

Secretary R. Merriweather of the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association No. 97.

Secretary Treasurer Harry Lundberg of the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

Secretary George F. B. King of Marine Local 3, CIO American Communications Association.

International Representative Ralph D. Rogers of the CIO National Maritime Union.

Secretary Vincent Malone of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Wipers Association (Independent).

Here's Why You Can't Buy All Butter You Like

Los Angeles, California The clamor of outraged America for its butter, or at least some explanation of what has happened to it, moved the office of war information here to tabulate facts pertaining to shortage of the product.

In simplified statistics, reason for the butter shortage was condensed under five general headings as follows:

1. Men in America's armed forces eat double the amount of butter ordinarily consumed by persons in civilian life.
2. The armed forces must accumulate reasonable reserves for the protection of their supplies.
3. Current butter production has been at the seasonal low point.
4. Civilians in 1942 used more fluid milk, more ice cream, more evaporated milk and some other dairy products, drawing milk supplies away from butter.
5. Civilians, now with higher incomes than in the past, desire to buy much more butter than is available.

The NMU charges that Fascist elements are deliberately trying to make a "hunger massacre" to prevent the Puerto Ricans from making an all-out war effort, to starve the liberation movement in that country and to disrupt the Latin-American good neighbor policy.

"The excuse given is that we cannot send food to Puerto Rico because of the danger and lack of available shipping," the NMU noted. But it answered:

"There are a sufficient number of ships in American ports waiting to be loaded for a longer time than would take to make the trip to Puerto Rico and back."

Postal Oddities

EDWARD WEST (DADDY) BROWNING'S MAIL ROOM WAS LINED WITH 2,200,000 LOVE LETTERS!

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S FIRST STORE IS NOW A POST OFFICE!

THE NEW YORK CITY POST OFFICE HANDLES MORE MAIL THAN ALL OF CANADA, NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, COMBINED!

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office 334-544, May 5, 1936, by National Federation of Post Office Clerks

Workers Start 'Co-ops,' Save On Food Items

ROBERT L. SMITH Eastern Cooperative League New York City

Two price tags on every rationed item will be hard for you and me to get used to. Planning to meet the high cost of living with both dollars and cents is going to take some new thinking and some smart buying. But lots of others are in the same boat and have begun to find a way of doing something about it.

Here's an angle that makes sense to shipyard workers in New Jersey, auto workers in South Bend, rubber workers in Erie, Pa.; Rationing doubles the importance of having a Co-op—a store owned by consumers, controlled by consumers for consumers; a store whose objective is more for your money and more for your coupons because the owners and the patrons are the same people.

Consider peaches. A can of ordinary clings is a can; and so is a can of the new famous CO-OP Elbertas. Both make about the same demand on your pocketbook and on your ration book. But the CO-OP Elbertas are superior in flavor. When a coupon is good for only one can, which would a smart shopper buy?

INFORMATIVE LABELS

Consider tomato juice. How many ounces in a can? Maybe you never looked before, but you're likely to now. You'll find that while some brands hold 20, the CO-OP can holds 24 ounces. You'll check grades and find that not all labels tell you the quality. The CO-OP label which pioneered a combination of grade and informative labelling, does.

Benefits like these have been obtained by consumers taking the trouble to set up, finance and control their own Co-op stores. In the East there are over 200 where all a consumer has to do is wake up to the advantages of cooperative buying—someone else has done the ground work.

The addresses can be had by writing Eastern Cooperative League, 135 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOW TO FORM CO-OPS

In other towns and cities new co-ops are being started. A new Handbook, "How to Organize a Cooperative Buying Club" has just been printed by Eastern Cooperative League and can be had for 50c.

OPEN TO ALL

Anyone can shop in a Co-op, non-members as well as members. But anyone who sees the value of a consumer controlled store and a consumer runs a consumer controlled testing kitchen, soon wants to join and have a vote in policy matters. Membership is always open to all.

AFL-CIO UNIONS JOIN TO LAUNCH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Washington, D. C. American labor leaders who are high officers of unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Railway Brotherhoods have joined with American and European scholars and representatives of the European labor movement residing in the United States to form the American Labor Conference on International Affairs, William Green, President of the A. F. of L., announces. The new organization will study the problems of the conduct of the war and the future peace from the point of view of organized labor and attempt to formulate policies on which the American and free European labor movements can agree. It is the first organization in which officers of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. have met for this purpose.

William Green is Chairman of the new organization and David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (A. F. L.) is Vice-Chairman. Members of the Executive Committee are: Mr. Green, Mr. Dubinsky, George M. Harrison, Grand President of the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks; Louis Hollander, General Manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (C. I. O.); Clinton S. Golden, Assistant to the President, United Steelworkers of America (C. I. O.); Walter Reuther, Vice President, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (C. I. O.); Mathew Woll, Second Vice President of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. Raphael R. Abramovitch, Member, Labor and Socialist International; and Dr. James T. Shotwell, Director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Butcher Franco Wails Over Effect of Allied Victories in Africa

Francisco's radio station Valladolid has been at it wailing over the fact that Allied military victories in Africa have greatly stimulated "subversive forces" in Spain. There is to be noted an increasing distribution of underground anti-Fascist literature. Munro Obrero, (Labor World), appears regularly, though illegally. The Typographical Union is very active; at the close of November, the Franco government arrested seventeen typists charged with belonging to a widespread and active underground organization.

I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself than be crowded on a velvet cushion. —THOREAU.

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SALINAS UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24—Meets every third Saturday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. Louis Grasso, 13 Villa St., Salinas; Pres. Ed Holstein; Bus. Agt., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS 827—Meets every third Monday of month at 8:00 p.m., Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Pres. Nate Freeman; Sec., W. G. Kenyon.

ARTISANS UNION LOCAL NO. 545: Meets first and third Monday of month, 2:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. E. Biggerstaff, Sec., 425 N. Main St., Phone 6293. Charles Tindle, Pres., 215 Quilla St., Phone 5811. W. Y. Raymond, Bus. Agent, 117 Pajaro St., Phone 6734.

BUTCHERS UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—President, V. L. Poe; Financial Secretary, A. Peterson; Recording Secretary, Don Halverson (Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Executive Secretary, Phone Col. 2132).

CARPENTERS 925—Meets every Monday night at 7:30, Carpenters' Hall, North Main St. Pres., W. E. Pilliar, 1044 Camino Real, Phone 4901; Vice Pres., Guy Paulson; Sec., H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St., Phone 4206; Treas., E. L. Thurman, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec., Roy Hossack, 1244 Del Monte Ave.; Bus. Agt., George R. Harter, 1060 E. Market St., Phone 5335. Office 422 N. Main St., Phone 5721.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Business meetings second Wednesday each month at Carpenters Hall; social meetings, fourth Wednesday. Pres., Mrs. Marie Brayton; Sec., Mrs. Blanche Van Emmon; Treas., Mrs. Helen Keiser.

CULINARY WORKERS ALLIANCE 467—Meets second and fourth Thursday, 2:30 p.m. at Labor Temple. Pres., Jessie King.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local Union 243—Meets first Friday in each month at the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. at 8:00 p.m. C. B. Phillips, Business Manager, Phone 3361, 25 Harvest St., L. E. Tole Pres.

FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres., F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres., Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec., Sibyl Schneller; Sec.-Treas., Roy Hossack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at Forrester's Hall, 373 Main street. R. Fenchel, Pres., 17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Mattos, Sec., 523 Archer St.; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agt., office at rear of Labor Temple; Donna Spicer, Office Secretary.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Bengel, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas., Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

LINOLEUM, CARPET AND SOFT TILE WORKERS UNION, of Painters Union 1104—Meets at Labor Temple, first and third Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.; Harry Nash, Chairman.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION: Meets every Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. G. Kenyon, Sec.-Treas., 137 Clay St.; D. D. McNaney, Pres.

OPERATING ENGINEERS NO. 165—Meets first Thursday at Labor Temple, 462-A Main Street, Harry Vossburgh, secretary, 240 E. San Luis Street, Salinas.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION NO. 763: Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m. at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; President, Don Frick.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1104: Meets first and third Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Pres., C. W. Rickman; Rec. and Fin. Sec., D. H. Hartman, 1333 First Ave., Salinas; office at Labor Temple. Phone Salinas 8783.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION Local 503: Meets second Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Pres., Al Everly; Rec. Sec., Phil Prater; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Louis Jenkins, office at Labor Temple. (Exec. Bd., meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.)

POSTAL CARRIERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1046: Meets every third Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at 30 Town St., Salinas; E. L. Sieber, Sec., Phone 2949R, P. O. Box 25; Lester Pierce, Pres., Salinas.

PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 328 OF WATSONVILLE AND SALINAS—Meets last Tuesday of each month, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. President, Roland W. Scheffer, Toro and Miami Sts., Salinas; Sec., Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 304—President, John Alsup, Pacific Grove, Phone 7825; Business Agent, A. N. Endell, 54 Villa St., Salinas, Phone 7355.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—Meets on call at Labor Temple, R. H. Clinch, Pres.; R. S. Humphrey, Sec.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION NO. 20616—President, Les Hutchings; Secty., E. M. Jones, 21-A Homestead, Salinas. Meets in Forrester's Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 287—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July at Labor Temple; L. R. (Red) Carey, secretary, 117 Pajaro street, Salinas, Phone 7590.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a. m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 73 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 90 Payton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

TYPOGRAPHICAL WORKERS UNION, Local No. 543—Meets every other last Sunday in the month at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas. A. C. Davis, Sec., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville; Frank H. Phillips, President.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets first Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Rufus Robinson, 200 Windham St., Santa Cruz; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9668.

Pepper's Bill For War Plan Wins Support

Washington, D. C. Powerful backing for the Pepper-Kilgore bill to create a central agency for overall war planning and production came with the announcement that Senators are endorsing the bill, which already has the backing of win-the-war forces.

TORIES ACT FAST

An immediate reflection of this was seen in a hasty move in the Senate to sidetrack the bill to the Military Affairs Committee, where opponents of national planning will try to bury it. This fight was won by anti-victory forces who defeated a proposal to commit the bill to the Senate Labor Committee, where progressive forces are better represented.

Senators Pepper and Kilgore, sponsors of the bill, used the "unconditional surrender" theme of the Casablanca conference of President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill to illustrate the need for over-all planning, declaring:

"The Casablanca commitment calling for unconditional surrender of the Axis requires immediate and decisive action by the Congress to smash once and for all the bottlenecks choking the output of the arms and food demanded by an all-out assault on Germany and Japan."

STEPS TO VICTORY

Passage of the bill will mean four long steps toward victory, Pepper and Kilgore said. These include fitting government officials, farmers and workers into the total war picture; breaking "the bottlenecks now throttling war production at dozens of points"; a reduction in red tape and paper work now choking the war drive and a cut in surplus personnel "now engaged in operating the complex programs of government agencies involved in getting out production."

"We are pledged to destroy the enemy," the two Senators said. "We will be a long time doing it unless we wipe away these conflicts and settle down under a single economic command that knows where it is going and is determined to get there by the quickest and shortest route."

"The quicker this bill becomes law, the quicker will this war end with our Commander-in-Chief's great challenge—unconditional surrender of the Axis."

COOKS' UNION PLEDGES HELP FOR SHIPYARD RESTAURANTS

San Francisco, California Practical immediate assistance in providing needed food for war workers has been offered by AFL Cooks Union, Local 44, which urged establishment of restaurants in bay region shipyards and other war industries and offered the services and advice of the local's membership in the program.

Stressing the fact that shipyard workers have been especially hard hit by food shortages, and that a wave of colds and influenza, attributed partly to malnutrition, has resulted in absenteeism and lowered quality of work, the Cooks' Union endorsed as a workable solution the setting up of efficient, up-to-date kitchen's restaurants or cafeterias in the war plants. And union men and women offered to do the necessary work in industry-restaurants, leaving present jobs if necessary, so that a manpower shortage will not complicate the problems.

An expert is one who knows more and more about less and less.—NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

LIBERTY LIMERICKS



"War Bonds," said an angler named Wade, "Are the sportiest catch I have made—They'll save us our freedom And then, when we need 'em, They're good for more cash than we paid!"

Help sink those Japanese "fishermen"! Put a full ten percent of your income into War Bonds or Stamps, every pay day. It's VITAL.

CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF SOVIET ACHIEVEMENT ON MEDICAL FRONT

By ROBERT S. MUSEL

Pressed by the necessities of war working within earshot of artillery and aerial bombs, Soviet surgeons and scientists are achieving miracles.

One scientist has transplanted nerves from a corpse to a living man.

Another has developed a serum that combats premature aging of humans.

Another appears to be near an effective preventative and cure for tuberculosis.

Russian surgeons, it was officially disclosed, have reduced war deaths from stomach wounds by one-third; from head and chest wounds by two-thirds; from spinal wounds by four-fifths; from anaerobic bacterial infections, from 60 to 10 per cent.

GAS GANGRENE CONQUERED

Thanks to war-inspired methods, deaths from gas gangrene and tetanus, once the twin scourges of battlefields, were said to occur among Russian troops now only in rare instances.

Prof. A. S. Vichnevsky is credited with the successful transfer of a motor nerve from a person killed in an accident to the shattered arm of a Red Army commander where the nerve took root.

Since then this original patient has returned to active duty and the operation has been successfully repeated many times. Vichnevsky has perfected a method of preserving the nerves in a manner similar to the storage of plasma in a blood bank, it was said.

Prof. A. A. Bogomolets of the Soviet Academy of Sciences has perfected the serum to combat premature aging in humans, thus increasing longevity, and it has been found useful in treating fractures caused by bullets or shell splinters, ulcers and wounds.

DOCTOR OPTIMISTIC

Bogomolets believes his serum may eventually make it possible for man to achieve a 150-year life span. It is the product of 40 years of research.

Because tuberculosis often breaks out among civil populations in wartime, Soviet scientists are giving it intensified attention, proceeding on the theory that resistance of tissues to the infection is dependent on the conditions of the irritability nerve apparatus.

Rubber Industry Figures Show it Pays Workers to Belong to Union

Washington, D. C. Incontrovertible evidence that union rubber workers earn higher wages than workers in non-union rubber plants was supplied by the U. S. Dept. of Labor recently.

Proof came in a report issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics entitled "Wages in the Rubber Manufacturing Industry."

"A distinct differential exists," said the report, "in average hourly earnings between organized and unorganized plants in each of the size classes. The level of earnings in union plants as a whole is constantly above the level of earnings in non-union plants as a whole in the same size groups."

In plain figures, the report showed that the average hourly earnings in union mechanical goods plants is 84c, while the average in non-union plants is only 74c.

Wage rate levels in tire factories were found to vary greatly in different sections of the country. The Akron-Detroit area tops the list with average hourly earnings for all workers at \$1.14. Other Midwest regions, come second with 97c. In the East, average hourly earnings are 93c. In the Far West, 88c, and in the South, 71c, the report showed.

SPEED-UP SHOWN

Interesting facts regarding speed-up were also unearthed by Government research workers.

Labor productivity "increased remarkably in tire and tube plants" between 1929 and 1940, according to the report, "although no fundamental changes in technology occurred."

U. S. Department of Labor investigators attributed this increase to "extensive application of time and motion study throughout the industry." Rubber workers call it more frankly "extensive speed-up."

Explaining that by speeding up the workers greater production is now being obtained with fewer men, the report said, "production in 1940 was about 10 per cent greater than in 1929, and this output was achieved by the use of about 68 per cent of the employment and only 54 per cent of the man-hours necessary in 1929."

The study also revealed the extent of unionism in the rubber industry. It was found that at least 80 per cent of the workers in the tire and tube industry, and 78 per cent of those in mechanical goods plants, are under collective bargaining agreements.

—Buy U. S. War Bonds!

IT TAKES BOTH!



U. S. Treasury Department

AFL-CIO WARN PRESIDENT THAT RISING HCL TO FORCE MORE PAY

Washington, D. C. Organized labor bluntly notified President Roosevelt that unless the Government clamps the lid down on the persistently increasing cost of living, wages of American workers will have to be increased accordingly.

The President gave AFL President William Green and CIO President Philip Murray a sympathetic hearing when they went before him to present their joint views on this all-important subject.

The labor leaders told the President that cost of food and other necessities of life is soaring "out of bounds." They declared that wages cannot be stabilized at present levels or kept within the "Little Steel" formula of the National War Labor Board unless living costs are held down.

They advised the President that the "Little Steel" formula is now out of date and too rigid and inflexible to protect American workers from economic injustice.

At the same time they emphasized that it is not the desire of the AFL and the CIO to take any action which would upset the administration's wage stabilization program.

The labor leaders reminded the President that the trade union movement had accepted the wage formula reluctantly and only on the promise that living costs would be stabilized along with wages.

The "Little Steel" formula provided that wages could be increased 15 per cent over levels obtained on Jan. 1, 1941. That figure was based on an estimated increase in living costs of about 15 per cent between Jan. 1, 1941, and May, 1942.

However, even official statistics show that the cost of living has mounted at the rate of one-half of one per cent a month from last May to date and the experience of workers in cities all over the country shows that these statistics sadly underestimate the actual hike in prices for necessary commodities.

Portrait of an Old Tailor

By MAX PRESS

Hunched in his chair he sits and eyes

The fevered, surging tide of men;

No sun or wind can struggle through

The windows of his musty den.

Wrapped in the cloak of self, he heeds

No more the siren calls of life,

Like some old warrior spent at last,

Home from a long and bloody strife.

Who knows what dreams still linger here,

What memories stir this time-worn hulk,

What flame still smolders in his heart,

Whose voice still calls from out the dusk?

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

Ruml Tax Set-up Branded As Fake To Ease Payments For Wealthy Class

Washington, D. C. If Congress "falls for" the Ruml tax-forgiveness plan, it will cost Uncle Sam \$10,000,000,000, Randolph Paul, Treasury expert, declares.

Almost alone of the nation's newspapers the labor press has been making that claim for weeks. It has denounced the Ruml plan as a fake, designed as a windfall for wealthy taxpayers.

Paul contended that the argument of supporters of the proposal that it won't cost the government anything is too absurd for serious consideration.

Taxpayers now owe the government \$10,000,000,000, Paul pointed out, and if the taxes are forgiven it will be necessary to wipe off "assets" to that amount.

Paul testified before the House Ways and Means Committee, which began consideration of tax legislation. He declared that agitation for "skip-as-you-go" schemes had already done great harm, encouraging taxpayers to believe that the plan was as good as approved, thus relieving them of the necessity of filing returns on last year's incomes. The result, it was predicted, will be widespread tax default on March 15.

The ordinary American has no reason to cheer over the way tax prospects are shaping up.

The recipe for perpetual ignorance is: Be satisfied with your opinions and content with your knowledge.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

Welfare Commission To Hear Evidence on Mercantile Industry Standards March 12

San Francisco, California

The Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California has given notice that it will hold a Public Hearing in the Mercantile Industry in the Auditorium of the State Building, 217 West First St., Los Angeles on Friday, March 12, 1943 at 10:00 a.m., for the purpose of taking evidence on minimum wages, maximum hours of work, and standard conditions of labor in that industry and taking evidence for or against the recommendations of the Mercantile Industry Wage Board to the Industrial Welfare Commission.

In the offices of the Division located at 208 State Building, Los Angeles, 515 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, 245 Holland Building, Fresno, and 504 New California Building, San Diego, there is available to interested persons for study, the findings and recommendations of the Mercantile Wage Board.

MARGARET L. CLARK, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Industrial Welfare

Dutch Defiant

A Dutch underground pamphlet urging Netherlands citizens to do all in their power to sabotage the Nazis and halt the persecution of the Jews in Holland was received recently by the Netherlands Information Bureau in New York. It was reported to have been circulated in both Dutch Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

Army Journal Still Running Pegler Poison

New York City

American soldiers facing the forces of Hitler across the English channel, are being propagandized by the most poisonous pen in America. In the Stars & Stripes, official A. E. F. newspaper, appears the venom of a man who since Pearl Harbor has:

Compared the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. armed forces to Hitler;

Accused the U. S. government of treachery;

Heaped suspicion upon at least one of our Allies;

Questioned by implication whether the war is worth winning.

The man is Westbrook Pegler, whose column is a feature of Stars & Stripes. How it got there is a mystery but the Newspaper Guild of New York, CIO, has protested to President Roosevelt and calls upon other labor unions and patriotic Americans to demand that Pegler be removed from the Army newspaper.

Here are a few Peglerisms written since Dec. 7 which are hardly fit to be circulated among our soldiers abroad:

Dec. 8, 1941: "We all know that most of the arguments that the American First crowd used against President Roosevelt were true. He put us into the war against Germany by evading the Constitution."

Dec. 11, 1941: "Dealing off the bottom of the deck, the national government betrayed every worker in the country in the decision of the arbitration board to grant Lewis the closed shop . . . The whole transaction reeked of treachery."

Dec. 17, 1941: "Our people are not going to believe that our allies of Russia are fighting for the four freedoms and I think it is a mistake to ask them to . . ."

Jan. 6, 1942: "The automobile industry is sure to be socialized now and God only knows who will get it when the war is over, but the odds are that it will never be turned back to the stockholders as private property."

Jan. 22, 1942: "A unified or combined organization of the CIO and AFL under the present laws under the leadership of any of the men now prominent in union politics would be disastrous to every American worker."

Jan. 29, 1942: "The President is using the bosses of the AFL and CIO for his own political purposes which plainly and irresistibly tend toward a totalitarian state."

April 4, 1942: "The bitter fact is that the whole American people . . . are never allowed to forget that they are being used to create a new internal force, governed by a few personalities who are contributing nothing to the war, which plans to inherit the government after the war is won."

May 1, 1942: "If our side wins the war, Russia will plan the peace of the European continent, and . . . we can confidently assume that in Germany it will be a peace not much different from that which Hitler imposed on Poland."

May 5, 1942: "The obliteration of Germany . . . would be a drastic way of preserving civilization but the only question is whether the real war of the United States justifies the only positive means of securing that aim."

May 15, 1942: "The senate is our reichstag, obedient to the executive and the political power of the party leader . . . and the senate is protecting a gigantic political racket (labor unions) which has a total income sufficient to buy all the elections in the country . . ."

Quentin Reynolds Says: 'Why Give Labor a Kick in The Britches?'

Detroit, Michigan

Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent who has seen England, France, Russia and Africa in the grips of war, challenges Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's views on the patriotism and record of American workers.

In an address to Detroit businessmen, Reynolds said: "I understand that lately it has become quite popular to give labor a kick in the pants. I don't know how many plants Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker has seen. But I know that I've seen 30 since my return three months ago and I've seen hundreds of plants in Russia and England and in other spots on this globe."

"And I say that nowhere in the world is labor digging in and working as hard as it is right here in America."

Poetic Justice

The question arises, What would be a suitable sentence for a war contractor who sells the Army worthless wire? How about a telegraphed reprieve that comes too late, because of a break in the line?

One catches more flies with a spoonful of honey than with twenty casks of vinegar.—HENRY IV OF FRANCE.

—Buy U. S. War Bonds!

Watch Out for Exploitation Of Women by Crooked Boss!

San Francisco, California.

(CFLNL)—When women and minors are being worked under unfair conditions and are not being paid the same wages as the men whom they replaced were receiving, the matter should be reported immediately by the unions to the California State Federation of Labor, so that each case can be taken up with the State Director of Industrial Relations and prevent thereby a scrapping in practice of the protective legislation which now guards the health and welfare of these two categories of employees.

Under the new law, A. B. 770, which was passed, as amended by the representatives of the Federation, and signed by the Governor, an employer may put a woman to work for as long as ten hours a day and sixty hours a week, providing that within twenty-four hours of her employment, he files an application with the Director of Industrial Relations for relaxation of the legislation governing women and minor workers. The employer is entitled to continue the arrangement for fifteen days, in which time the Director of Industrial Relations will have had a chance to take action on his request and recommend to the Governor that it be granted or rejected.

In anticipation of a mad rush to nullify in this way the present protective legislation for women and minors, the Federation is anxious to check on all the cases it possibly can and determine whether the conditions existing in each case will justify the employment of women for the longer period. Unless a manpower shortage actually exists and the industry is vital directly or indirectly to the war effort, the Federation is of the opinion that no permits of such a nature should be granted to the employers. A serious effort is to be made to weed out the chiselers from the legitimate requests.

Even after an employer has been granted the right to work his women employees longer hours, this right can be withdrawn if facts can disclose that this individual employer is not entitled to it. The Federation wishes to impress upon all the unions that whenever women replace men and do the same work they are entitled to the same pay these men were receiving. The unions must be alert to every tendency that may manifest itself on the part of any employer who may seek to use the women employees as a means of depressing wage levels which have prevailed in the respective industries.

Once more the Federation wishes to stress the importance of the unions co-operating in this matter.

State Federation Declares Kaiser Raid C. I. O. Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

The evidence likewise disclosed that about that time and for a period of several weeks thereafter, prominent advertisements were placed in the Help Wanted columns of the Oregon Journal and the Oregonian, two prominent dailies published in Portland, asking those interested in shipbuilding work to register at a certain Harmony Hall. By means of this very misleading advertisement some two thousand were thus registered in Portland and Vancouver. To further bolster their alleged claim of representation, cards were sent to all C. I. O. locals in the states of Oregon and Washington urging members to sign registration cards.

RAID DELIBERATE

It is quite clear that the ground work was carefully laid at this time to deliberately start a jurisdictional fight. C. I. O. Shipbuilding Workers Union, Local No. 41, was as much a paper organization as the phoney union which witness Ed Foss testified was set up by the Communists in order to gain control of the Portland C. I. O. Industrial Council.

Following the signing of the contract at Oregon and the one covering the Vancouver and Swan Island yards of the Kaiser Company, the C. I. O. activities in the shipbuilding industry ceased. On the very day that the National Labor Relations Board hearings commenced in Portland, however, organizers of the type which we are used to meeting in the offices of the War Manpower Boards suddenly swooped down upon the peaceful city of Portland and started their organizational campaign to organize thousands of A. F. of L. workers. Very reluctantly, Mr. John Green admitted that his organizers were engaged in organizing American Federation of Labor workers, thereby confessing to an outright violation of the no-raid pledge given by his chief, Phillip Murray.

One catches more flies with a spoonful of honey than with twenty casks of vinegar.—HENRY IV OF FRANCE.

—Buy U. S. War Bonds!

History Shows Off-Year Poll Favors Tories

By FRANK B. TUTTLE

The Tory press still boasts about the victory they won over the New Deal in the November elections. The short-wave stations of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo also claim this as a victory for them.

And they are right about it. This was a victory, and probably the last major victory, over the American Armed Forces; because a large majority of the armed forces are men who are in favor of the New Deal.

A few million workers who lost their votes because they changed residence to take war work, plus the millions who lost their vote because of being in the armed services, are the "defeated" in this battle of votes.

Reactionary business and professional people and farmers, who, as a class, have not gone to war or to war jobs, won a victory over workers who went.

NEW DEAL HATERS

Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito hate Roosevelt and the New Deal. They are very glad that, when workers went to war by millions, and other millions gave up their established residence to defend their established rights, reactionary elements, who agree with the Axis about Roosevelt and the New Deal, moved in and captured the precincts that the workers left unguarded.

However, this victory seems likely to be no more permanent than that of Dec. 7 at Pearl Harbor. Tories should not be too sure that these workers and soldiers will never come back, or that they will fail to demand a reckoning when they do come back.

Workers and soldiers are proverbially careless of off-year elections. But workers and soldiers will vote in 1944, whether in war or peace. They will declare, by their votes, what their attitude is toward those who, at home, set joybells ringing in Tokyo, Rome and Berlin on Nov. 3, when they were facing the enemy, with their backs to the polls.

OUR PARACHUTISTS

These parachute Congressmen, who dropped behind our lines in 1942, taking advantage of the absence of our soldiers and workers, and are determined to destroy what the soldiers and workers are fighting and working for, will find themselves bracketed, in history, with the Convoy Cabal that tried to sabotage the Washington program in the Revolution, and the Copperhead sympathizers with rebellion in the Civil War.

It will be a short two years, for Tory Congressmen who have to face a resentful soldier-worker vote in 1944.

Their kind of Congressmen won an exactly similar "victory" over Lincoln in 1862; they crowed as loudly; but the soldiers and workers answered them in the election of 1864. It's an 80-year cycle repeating itself, Tories.

Read history and weep.

Remember—the longer you keep War Bonds, up to 10 years, the more valuable they become.

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